guide channel 11 in this case has a height H, which is preferably between 1.5 mm and 4.5 mm. The outlet opening 26 is arranged in this case (see Fig. 5) in such a way that a fiber-free ring 39 is produced on the fiber slide face 36 of the spinning rotor 3, the width of which toward the spinning rotor opening 37 is at least 0.5 mm but preferably significantly wider.

[0044] It is to be shown again in Fig. 6 how the cross-sectional area of the fiber guide channel 11 develops from the inlet opening 25 to the outlet opening 26 over a cross-section 31, 32 in a zone Z. In this case, it can be seen that the projected free cross-section 50 is significantly smaller than all the other cross-sections. For this reason, the effective fiber bundling, which takes place substantially up to the projected free cross-section 50 does not lead to a process-damaging reduction of the cross-sectional area for the air throughput.

Add the following Abstract of the Disclosure:

Abstract of the Disclosure

A fiber guide channel for pneumatic transport of individual fibers combed from a sliver by an opening cylinder of an open end spinning device for delivery to a spinning rotor. The fiber guide channel is arranged in a cover element for the rotor housing and the input side of the fiber guide channel is matched in its width to the mountings of the opening cylinder. The inlet and the outlet openings of the fiber guide channel have a slot-like shape and the maximum extension (B) of the inlet opening extends parallel to the axis of the opening cylinder. The maximum extension (L) of the outlet opening of the fiber guide channel is rotated about an imaginary center line of the fiber guide channel by 90° ± 15° relative to the maximum extension (B) of the inlet opening. The fiber guide channel has a substantially cylindrical zone Z, between the inlet and outlet openings, with the cross-section of the fiber guide channel constantly decreasing from the inlet opening to the zone Z.